

from Federal funds and the requirements of these regulations will not be imposed on those new ultimate recipients. Ultimate recipients assisted by the intermediary with FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103-354-derived loan funds shall be required to comply with the provisions of these regulations and/or loan agreement.

§ 1951.885 Loan classifications.

All loans to intermediaries in the FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103-354 portfolio will be classified by FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103-354 at loan closing and again whenever there is a change in the loan which would impact on the original classification. No one classification should be viewed as more important than others. The uncollectibility aspect of Doubtful and Loss classifications is of obvious importance. However, the function of the Substandard classification is to indicate those loans that are unduly risky which may result in future losses. Substandard, Doubtful and Loss are adverse classifications. The special mention classification is for loans which are not adversely classified but which require the attention and followup of FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103-354. The loans will be classified as follows:

(a) *Seasoned loan classification.* To be classified as a seasoned loan, a loan must:

(1) Have a remaining principal loan balance of two-thirds or less of the original aggregate of all existing loans made to that intermediary.

(2) Be in compliance with all loan conditions and FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103-354 regulations.

(3) Have been current on the loan(s) payments for 24 consecutive months.

(4) Be secured by collateral which is determined to be adequate to ensure there will be no loss on the loan.

(b) *Current non-problem classification.* This classification includes those loans which have been current for less than 24 consecutive months and are in compliance with the loan conditions and FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103-354 regulations, and are not considered to pose a credit risk to

FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103-354. These loans would be classified as seasoned but for the "24 months" and "two-thirds" requirements for seasoned loans.

(c) *Special mention classification.* This classification includes loans which do not presently expose FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103-354 to a sufficient degree of risk to warrant a Substandard classification but do possess credit deficiencies deserving FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103-354's close attention because the failure to correct these deficiencies could result in greater risk in the future. This classification would include loans that may be high quality, but which FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103-354 is unable to supervise properly because of an inadequate loan agreement, the condition or lack of control over the collateral, failure to obtain proper documentation or any other deviations from prudent lending practices. Adverse trends in the intermediary's operation or an imbalanced position in the balance sheet which has not reached a point that jeopardizes the repayment of the loan should be assigned to this classification. Loans in which actual, not potential, weaknesses are evident and significant should be considered for a Substandard classification.

(d) *Substandard classification.* This classification includes loans which are inadequately protected by the current sound worth and paying capacity of the obligor or of the collateral pledged, if any. Loans in this classification must have a well defined weakness or weaknesses that jeopardize the payment in full of the debt. If the deficiencies are not corrected, there is a distinct possibility that FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103-354 will sustain some loss.

(e) *Doubtful classification.* This classification includes those loans which have all the weaknesses inherent in those classified Substandard with the added characteristic that the weaknesses make collection or liquidation in full, based on currently known facts, conditions and values, highly questionable and improbable.

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(f) *Loss classification.* This classification includes those loans which are considered uncollectible and of such little value that their continuance as loans is not warranted. Even though partial recovery may be effected in the future, it is not practical or desirable to defer writing off these basically worthless loans.

§§ 1951.886–1951.888 [Reserved]

§ 1951.889 Transfer and assumption.

(a) All transfers and assumptions must be approved in advance in writing by FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103–354. Such transfers and assumptions must be to an eligible intermediary.

(b) Available transfer and assumption options to eligible intermediaries include the following:

(1) The total indebtedness may be transferred to another eligible intermediary on the same terms.

(2) The total indebtedness may be transferred to another eligible intermediary on different terms not to exceed those terms for which an initial loan can be made to an organization that would have been eligible originally.

(3) Less than total indebtedness may be transferred to another eligible intermediary on the same terms.

(4) Less than total indebtedness may be transferred to another eligible intermediary on different terms.

(c) The transferor will prepare the transfer document for FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103–354's review prior to the transfer and assumption.

(d) The transferee will provide FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103–354 with a copy of its latest financial statement and a copy of its annual financial statement for the past 3 years if available; its Federal Tax Identification number; organizational charter; minutes from the Board of Directors authorizing the transaction; certification of good standing from the Secretary of State or whatever regulatory agency oversees nonprofit corporations for that State or Commonwealth where the entity is headquartered; and any other information that FmHA or its successor agen-

cy under Public Law 103–354 deems necessary for its review.

(e) The assumption agreement will contain the FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103–354 case number of the transferor and transferee.

(f) When the transferee makes a cash downpayment in connection with the transfer and assumption, any proceeds received by the transferor will be credited on the transferor's loan debt in inverse order of maturity.

(g) The Administrator or designee will approve or decline all transfers and assumptions.

§ 1951.890 Office of Inspector General and Office of General Counsel referrals.

When facts or circumstances indicate that criminal violations, civil fraud, misrepresentations, or regulatory violations may have been committed by an applicant or an intermediary, FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103–354 will refer the case to the appropriate Regional Inspector General for Investigations, OIG, USDA, in accordance with FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103–354 Instruction 2012–B (available in any FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103–354 office) for criminal investigation. Any questions as to whether a matter should be referred will be resolved through consultation with OIG and FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103–354 and confirmed in writing. In order to assure protection of the financial and other interests of the Government, a duplicate of the notification will be sent to the OGC. OGC will be consulted on legal questions. After OIG has accepted any matter for investigation, FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103–354 staff must coordinate with OIG in advance regarding routine servicing actions on existing loans.

§ 1951.891 Liquidation; default.

(a) In the event that FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103–354 takes over the servicing of the ultimate recipient of an intermediary, those loans will be serviced by this regulation and in accordance with the contractual arrangement between the